FRED'K DOUGLASS, Corresponding Editor.

Communications for the editorial department should addressed, Editor New Era, Lock Box 31. Business letters and communications from subscribers a advertisers, should be addressed, Publishers New Era. Lock Box 31.

This paper is not responsible for the views expressed b Correspondents.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1870.

THE following letter from the Corresponding

Editor explains why we have not a leader from him for this number of our journal : "MY DEAR MR. MARTIN: I accept the position which you have assigned me on the NEW ERA. am on the wing, and will not, therefore, be able to furnish an article this week, but I will be able

issue of the journal. "Yours, &c., FRED'K DOUGLASS."

OUR JOURNAL.

The NEW ERA will meet you to-day for the first time. Among the crowd of able weekly Journals, published in the interest of the negro race, any fair minded man will single out for honorable and admiring mention, the Anti-Slavery Standard and the Independent. Their instincts are always true and they are always full of fresh and tender sympathies. They have the power to grapple with hard questions and the courage to use their power. The Independent already commands a wide field of usefulness with prospects of a wider future, and vet the NEW ERA ventures to make its appearance, among this great crowd of candidates for public favor, and to ask for a place by the side of the most favored and liberal of them because it feels that there is a vacant place to fill. There must, in the nature of things, be a variety of sentiment peculiarities of feeling, and sometimes a difference of conviction among races as among individuals. The NEW ERA is designed to represent these divergencies for the race to which its Editors belong. We claim no separate interests from those of our white fellow-citizens. We ask for no favors save such as we may earn; and yet there are interests so peculiarly affecting us and opportunities of which we alone know how to take the advantage, in connection with the effort to organize the millions of our race in the South into permanent communities specting citizens, that we enter with the fullest confidence upon that pathway of usefulness, which our own individual experience has taught us, is yet unexplored. In our civilization, home is the focus to which are gathered the elements of manhood and

the centre whence radiate the virtues of patriotism. It is therefore needful that the first step pathway of progress, should be taken, if they to keep us from where we are wanted? possible, upon his own soil. Realizing this to an extent that it seems not to be realized outside, we shall devote whatever powers and resources we have at our command, to secure the exclusive application of the Homestead act to the public lands, and to resist the renewal of lapsed land grants, to oppose the erection of corporations into land monopolies. Believing with Carlyle that genius consists in an immense capacity for taking trouble, and knowing that the average powers of acquisition like the average intelligence of the country, is more likely to serve the general welfare, than the wealth of a few rich men, who may change the rod of industry into the serpent of speculation, we shall urge the colored laborer to organize his labor-to do it wisely, universally and constantly. ' We shall seek to illustrate the wisdom of the maxim, that labor and capital is one when the laborer is not coerced, and when capital is respected. and that therefore all profits should be mutually shared. Having a domain, ample enough for the races of the world in any such numbers as they are likely to come to us, we shall urge our people to extend a hearty welcome to such as shall come under the sanctions of a free emigration, and not under the contracts of speculators, be cause we believe in the vitality of our institutions, and the masterful elements of Christianity. Conscious that the Republican party comprises a majority of men, whose living interest in vital questions will be able to grasp and utilize whatever is true to the highest teachings of political economy, approving of its great measures in the past, believing in the fidelity of its great leaders to-day, revering the memory of its illustrious dead, and grateful for its best friend of the negro. assistance in the darkest hours of our race on the continent, the NEW ERA will give it a hearty support. We have only to say in closing the statement, as to the four great departments of work undertaken by this journal, that the last we will mention will be the first in our thought, the highest in our estimation, and the object of our constant efforts. The pressing need of the hour is education. Seven generations of enforced ignorance, and long years of systematic robbery, together with the moral degradation to which we have been subjected, make it necessary for the States of which we are citizens to cast aside all scruples as to the use of public money for the support of non-proscriptive schools, and to overcome all personal prejudices in sharing the benefits of education. The present piteous monuments of public crime are so many sources of social and political danger and unless the habits engendered by slavery are corrected, and the disabilities imposed by proscription are removed, the former oppressor must inevitably become the

In conclusion we would say to our people if you are engaged in erecting or managing schools or colleges, our educational department will bring to you needed support If you are engaged in the labor movement, our industrial department will be the best and cheapest assistant you can command. If you are urging forward political matters, our columns are open for proper discussion And en all subjects of a moral and relig ious nature you will be welcome contributors, and we trust you will also be constant ecipients of good through the wise sugges-

ance and vice he has created.

THE NEW ERA.

We are called to the labors of a new era in which the nation, of which we form a part, is both teacher and pupil. We are teaching the Old World somet hings of importance for it to learn. The possibility of the "uprising of great people " against their oppressors and the overthrow of a great national evil mainly through the instrumentality of its former vic tims, when demonstrated here, set the toiling host of Great Britain in motion with their face toward Hyde Park, and the fall of Hyde Park railings was the inevitable answer to the fall of

German unity came out of the heat and forge of Sadowa in seven days, because on this side of the water we had vindicated both the necessity and the sacredness of a nation's

Hungary, like a strong man bursting his to commence my editorial labors in the next bonds, flung its manacles in the face of the oppressor, and, with the complacency that characterizes strength, took the seat of empire side by side with her sister, Austria. For Hungary had seen the negro race do the same thing in the new era of the United States. Portugal, Brazil and even Spain have been awakened to a sense of danger such as threatened not only the exist ence of our nation, but the arrest of civilization, and the months will not weary before the last slaveholding nation will cease to shame Christendom. So much have we taught and exemplified as a nation. Yet there are some things to learn. Our work has, in the nature of things, been almost wholly political, and the sphere of social life has been left almost unexplored and entirely uncultivated.

That general love of robust manliness which makes an untruth upon the lips of a man as damaging as dishonor on a woman's brow, has not as yet been brought into our political life. It has prevailed a long time among the great majority of educated men in Britain.

Those social amenities that lend so much charm to the manners of a Frenchman have not been studied here, and are not yet a natural growth. But these two things of manliness and manners we must learn before we can reap the advantages of our political progress. At English gentleman sees through every man' color his good or his bad breeding, because he is looking for that, and having found what h was looking for, he acts according to his dis covery, whether the man be white or black The average American-even though he be educated-looks over the culture of any man whose complexion excites suspicion of the owner being connected with Fred. Douglass' race, or of having blood like that which ran through the veins of L'Ouverture. Though even these great men themselves should appear, of self-supporting, self-reliant and self-re- looking for, tramples his own education abroad. under foot in the mire of a senseless prejudice, from fear to do what all other gentlemen of the nizing the equality of gentlemen.

a negro wish to go where he is not wanted? And the general answer is, No. But the confusion of ideas here, on both sides, is that they taken by any individual amongst us in the ought to answer the question, What right have There are gentlemen who gladly acknowledge negroes as friends in the bosom of their families, butunmenly agreements, in a wider social life, prevent true gentlemen from taking their colored friends into its poisoned atmosphere, because, as gentlemen, neither could brook the insult that yould almost certainly be offered to

There, however, is large promise made by the present attitude of General Grant on this subject. His magnificent speech to General Tait, the Haytien ambassador, the invitation sent to General Tait to attend the ball at Anapolis, as one, also, to dine with the Secretary of State, all tendeto herald the rising sun of the new era, which will furnish light to the average American to learn his primer lesson on the subject of good manners toward negroes.

WE MAKE no apology for imperfections in our first issue. It is no disappointment nor discour agement to as that it has been our lot to encounter the usual obstacles incident to starting a new journal, in addition to some difficulties

peculiar to our own enterprise. We will only say that in future numbers o the NEW ER , we shall strive to make the several departments, indicated in our prospectus, as acceptible and valuable to the respective interests they represent, as possible.

THE FARCE OF THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE The Southern conservative will, we think, have occasion to cry, "Save me from my friends," with regard to the recent action o the New York Legislature on the Fifteenth Amendment. We do not design to discuss the legal force of the action of the New York Legislature. We only wish our people and friends in the South to note this very significant act of the Tammany unterrified and their adherents throughout the State of New York, and to bear in mind that they are the northern wing of that Conservative party which has so often of late proclaimed itself in the South the

Washington.-Last week a most admirabl 'Old Folks Concert," by children in unique costume, took place at the Congregational Church, and was a great success, both in numbers and enthusiasm, the large edifice being crowded to repietion, and the pieces being, many of them, encored.

Mr. T. S. Boston, the conductor, deserves honorable mention for this successful effort, and or his general public spirit in benevolent mat

Mr. J. H. Smith gave a very acceptable dranatic reading this week at the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church. We look forward with pleasure to an increasing mastery of the nistrionic art on his part.

THE LATE LABOR CONVENTION.

The convention recently held in this city in he interests of labor was one of the most im portant ever held by the colored people of the

Garnett, Peter Clark, William Wells Brown. Purvis, and Whipper, were all conspicuous by their absence. But the hopeful sign of the about geographical considerations, and special. victim in morals and politics of the ignortimes was, that there were new men brought to the surface, of such commanding powers as to give ample promise of being worthy successors to those who have lead us so long and so well. Harris, of North Carolina; Rapier, of Ala bama: Wright and Rainey, of South Carolina Long, White, and Simms, of Georgia; Smith. of Tennessee, and many others; fully commanded the attention of the largest convention we ever held. Nor was this all, the convention really accomplished more than any other has The organization of a Labor Union and a Burean of Labor secures the basis of an appeal to appointment should be a man filled with the state government, which we augur from those the enlightened selfishness of our people, which is the strongest foundation of success in producing industries habits, protection to indus-

A FEW WORDS TO OUR FRIENDS.

of bondage and injustice have piled up against our people, we nevertheless enter upon the work of publishing the New Era confident of success, demanding only that all obstacles to our progress and improvement shall be removed.

The moral, educational, political, and industrial interests and advancement of the colored people will be our chief care, and in this work we ask the aid, not only of the four millions for whom we work and speak, but of the other millions of justice-loving people to whom we are already so largely indebted for what has already been secured.

To those we immediately represent we have only to say, we want your earnest, persistent, individual and collective aid and encouragement. We want organized work in every State, county, be continuous, earnest, untiring.

See to it that our journal is possessed and every family. Subscribe at once if you are able; if not for a year, for six months; if not for six month, for three months, and ask your neighbor to do likewise.

ATTENTION is invited to the brief synopsis of the report of Postmaster General Creswell, which will be found in another column of this issue. The facts and suggestions presented in this most able and practical State paper are this department is especially organized.

It is of the utmost importance that the postal service, freighted as it is with the material interests, the aspirations, the intelligence, we might almost say the destiny of the masses, should be managed with scrupulous fidelity and exact system. It is to this end that the efforts of Mr. Creswell are directed, and it is not too much to say that thus far these efforts have been crowned with unexampled success. We commend the report and the policy it indicates to the earnest and cordial support of the peo-

A GOOD FINANCIAL POLICY .- Collect the taxes. Reduce expenses, public and private. Apply the surplus, as fast as it accumulates. to the payment of the debt. Issue four per cent. gold bonds, and require them to be deosited as the basis for bank circulation. Incirculation to compensate.

Substitute greenbacks for three per cent. cer-

SENATOR MORTON received a letter, Jan. from a high officer of the State Government of world feel disgraced in not doing-of recog- Ohio, at Columbus, in which the writer says he has made with others a careful canvass of the Some thoughts are gaining currency on this two Houses of the State Legislature, and that subject, which are doing neither race any good. he is fully satisfied that there will be a clear They are concealed under the question, Does | majority in favor of ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment. Governor Hays is also understood to hold the same opinion.

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

The importance to the colored race of having the existing vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court properly filled has been, we fear, if not strangely overlooked, at least not fully

It will be remembered that it was from this Court the infamous decision in the Dred Scott case emanated, denying to a citizen of African lescent the humble right to sue for justice in a ourt of the United States-thus judicially confirming the atrocious doctrine of the Demo cratic party, that "a negro has no rights which white man is bound to respect."

It is true that since that day a great civil and political revolution has occurred by which slavery has been abolished, and that as a further consequence of that revolution the fifeenth amendment is now pending before the country for adoption, whereby civil and political equality of rights throughout the Republic will be guarantied by the Constitution.

But it must not be forgotton that, with the Supreme Court is lodged, by tenure of consent. at least, not yet broken, the final interpretation and construction of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that to this Court, it s strengously maintained, the consequent de termination of the constitutionality of the leg islation of both Congress and the State legislatures, belongs, in matters of national con-

We know, by individual experience, as well as by the larger experience of history, that, in political and social affairs, theory is always far in advance of practice; and it is no less true that one of the most important functions of government (and of jurisprudence as a part of it) is to realize in practice, the absolute truths first worked out by reason and conscience and set up by law, as the ideal, to be transmuted into the real by practical application. No country has furnished a more striking exemplification of this fact in the history of mankind than our own. With the theory of republican equality of rights chrystalized in the Declaration of Independence, and made even our national boast, still the impious institution of human slavery was able to maintain itself in our land for nearly a century. But, how was it enabled to do this? Simply by possessing itself of all the avenues of power, and, chiefly among these, by its control of the Su-

Our great danger, in the immediate future, lies in our liability to be betrayed by pretended friends-by the stragglers of the great army of progress and reform-by the eleventh-hour of the day, and who would seek to palliate their desertion of a cause in which they have no heart, although they aspire to lead, by the sophism of "political reaction." It is not wise to put new wine into old bottles.

It is every day's experience that constitutions and laws are practically nullified by interpretation and construction. It is solely in this view that it has almost become a political axiom, that the power to interpret and administer the laws is of as much practical importance as the power to enact them. "The letter killeth-it is the Many of our well-known and honored names spirit which maketh alive."

one for the South. Much has of late been said made to secure a Southern appointment for one of these vacancies upon this ground. It is of little practical consequence where either of these appointees may happen to have been born, except that as to any man of Southern nativity. and especially of Southern nurture, grave favorable an opinion of that nation. doubts must necessarily arise; but the character of the men to be appointed, and the nature Havti, resulting in a change in the administra-

struggle. When the hour of triumph comes such are the men to be rewarded-such to be Fully appreciating the task of meeting and trusted. In the selection of such men there is overcoming the prejudices which generations | no danger of making mistakes-none of putting new wines into "old bottles"-whether Whig or Democratic. This is the mistake which has been made too many times already. Neither the colored race nor the country can afford such mistake in the present instances. There must be no doubt whatever in regard to these appointments. We must not be asked to take any

> dwells, there is my country." In putting forward a claim in behalf of the South to a sectional representation upon the Supreme Bench, the colored people are first to

As we have already seen, the ultimate security for our rights, both constitutional and legal, must be found in the decisions of the city, town, and neighborhood. Such work to Supreme Court. In the civil revolution through which we are passing the colored people, both North and South, are more concerned than any read in every hamlet, and as soon as possible in other, and by their numbers and their interests, repeat in the New World, the benighted, op- State. Until some measure of purification were 80,000,000; collected, 89,000,000. Exand the public welfare as hinged upon the security of their rights, they are clearly entitled to demand such representation of their citizenship and their equal rights in the composition of the Supreme Court as will guaranty to them that the Constitution and laws establishing equal the largest liberty of worship. Even Pagan civil and political rights to all the citizens of the Republic shall not be nullified by reaction ary interpretations, but shall be faithfully ad- tion of civilizations. There is a certain kind ministered in the spirit in which they are given, of civilization, the highest the world ever saw, ever, was only the first step in the path of refull of interest to the whole people, for whom and according to the genius of the revolution which springs from Bible ethics. It is a civiliately action these men designed to tread. Had this in which they were born.

LEADERSHIP.

and now comes the pressure of achievement us. The moment we accept it, we tend again from the blessings of a good educational sysand the dangers of inexperience. One of toward centralization. The individual man, tem, and the material relations of the lastthe most imminent of these dangers grows the free man, is no longer. He is sunk in the named class to the land owners of the country out of our restiveness under discipline. It has class, the grade, the caste. He is overridden placed on a permanent footing, but one remove been said a thousand times that the negroes by king, noble, priest. This is "a Government from chattel slavery, upon them. But like a boy who tries the capacity of his gun till an over-charge makes a capacity useless in its attempts to lead us forcrease the national bank capital in the sections | ward in the pathway before us. In the majority | the church, is possible, only under the segis of | shadow of doubt. now having the least, and reduce treasury note of our meetings for discussion there is such an the State. The parent, or the religious teacher No men have a stronger interest in the proincontinence of mere speech as to disgust men has no right to undermine the State. If the per reconstruction of the State, or are more estimation. It will, at no distant day, be used of ideas. We have never, since emancipation. State is secure only in proportion to the preva- likely to bring Georgia into harmony with the is the principal agent for the transmission of had a fair chance to have negro capacity and lence of Bible ethics, then these ethics must Republican sentiment of the time, than men of small sums by both the Government and peo-Stimulate industry to increased production. purpose, or the new era plans, and agents set be taught the children must enter into the that class who have verything to lose and the Produce more at home and purchase less forth to the world, for the simple reason that we civilization of the State, at all hazards, and at nothing to gain in the triumph of the so-called still remember the era of driving, and have not | whatever cost. This is where I should be | Conservative or Democratic party. The poor yet learned the necessity of following, or the willing to leave this whole question. For the white men and colored voters of the State must still more pressing need of, leadership. Good sake of argument, I would admit that Protes- not be inactive in this crisis. They must rememleadership is not less essential than a good fol- tantism is no better than Romanism. But, for ber "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." lowing, and the secret of success here, as in all the American State, I claim that Bible civili- It rests with them to secure to the State such matters where anything is accomplished, is a zation is absolutely essential; that the moment a representation as we have suggested—such Statement of Officials Exercising the Franking division of labor and the exercise of patience. it goes, or ceases to be authoritative, our insti- a representation as the situation of the State All should agree as to what is to be done and tutions are undermined. who is to do it, and then abjure all quarrels as But, it is replied, "Bible ethics are not to method. Needless interference is the mark | taught in the schools now." In the higher schools at once of inexperience and incapacity, and a they are; in all schools, indirectly, if not diman really in earnest, with a disposition to work reetly. "To instruct," says Vinet, "is someharmoniously with his fellow-citizens, will be thing more than to inform. It is at the same as lenient towards mistakes in policy as he is time to arm and fortify." This last, is an tenacious of right principles. Our brethren ethical process, and must be put on an ethical know that the cement of the old era was agree- basis. To quicken the intellect, to furnish it ment among those who held the power. The for encounters with the realities of life, without South was never jealous of Calhoun, because arming and fortifying the conscience, is to put found the steel hand of federal power. he best interpreted its doctrines, and defined keen-edged weapons into the hands of those who its purpose with the most honesty and force. may use them as madmen, or who may blindly REPORT OF POSTMASTER GENERAL The success of their policy consisted in this: submit to the commands of superiors. The that they never shunned but always sought the triumph of the country over the rebellion was ablest leader. We are not without those who founded on the principles of Bible ethics. Eu combine the elements of leadership in a degree ropean civilization, whether represented by as commanding as those which centered in Cal- the nobility of England, the Empire in France, houn; while they possess truer instincts and or the Pope in Rome, was ready to hail the fresher sympathies, with as great minds and success of the national foe. But the country more moral sense, with less ambition and more felt the inspiration of Bible civilization, im ove, along with experience as great, and a parted, in part at least, in our public schools arger share of admiration from the whole na- It was not Bible civilization that created

These last words, all will admit, apply to draft, and discouraged enlistments. Bible Frederick Douglass more than to any other one civilization was on the side of the colored man among us. But Mr. Douglass is only the citizen, still claimed as a chattel. Bible civichief link of the chain of negro interest. lization is progressive; teaches the good time While he is our greatest ornament and repre- coming; hails the advent of the millenium sentative, we all know that he would blush to when man, the individual man, shall have all ask for anything for us that a truly honest white his rights accorded him, whether in church or man would not be willing to give, and his chief in State. Its fundamental idea is this coming claim to leadership consists not alone in the kingdom, in which men shall be better fed, and fact that he is able to lead, but in the greater clothed, and educated; shall love each other fact that he never leads us wrong.

Let us begin by a frank, full, and unanimous acknowledgment of the necessity of a leader there be no supernatural element to facilitate nore mature minds, and our past condition has put. prought to us more than our share of this sort

Now, let us check this by a determination not to interrupt a speaker till he has finished. though such a course requires us to lose our chance of making a speech. Manly conduct our public school system : will surely be met by manly treatment; but those who waste the time of the people and hinder the carrying out of good purposes and aims, because they have not the sense to lead nor the decency to follow, ought to be suppressed. The men who have the combined elements of leadership amongst us will and must lead, even though some section of us should refuse to follow. Little men can't hold back the great ones. It is the old fight over again of Don Quixote and the giant windmill, with this difference: that in most cases the ludicrous swellings of a political frog are substituted for the frenzied romance of the knight errant. Let us be true to ourselves, for we are no more aliens, but citizens of the household of free we can educate our children in our own religion, government, heirs of the promises of our Republican fathers, and partakers of the precious things of a reconstructed democracy.

THE HAYTIEN MINISTER.

The recent arrival in this country of General Alexander Tait, the first colored representative of a foreign government accredited to the United States as full Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and his cordial official and personal reception by President Grant are events of no small significance. The colored people of the United States are especially were not on the list of delegates. Douglass, Two vacancies upon the Supreme Bench are gratified with this eminent recognition of the now to be filled-one for the Middle States and equal status of their race in high official relaand to our view, dangerous efforts are being Republic of Hayti. The Haytien nation is also fortunate in selecting as its representative a gentleman whose personal dignity, culture and character, no less than his warm and patriotic devotion to the interests and the independence

The events which have recently occurred in

[Written for the New Egg.] BIBLE CIVILIZATION.

BY REV. J. E. RANKIN, D. D.

Some of the champions of the Bible seem to have spiked their own guns, and fled the field But the grasping foe will not accept even this. He cares neither for their useless artillery, nor for the field itself. He is determined on destroying our very school system. Take the Bible out he likes it no better than now. He will not man upon trust. On questions of liberty there have the children of Catholic parents any longer shall be no geographical lines. "Where liberty subjected to the elevating influence of the common school system itself. That system unfits them for his uses. He cares more to establish them in the teachings of his own communion, than in the fundamental principles of a free government; than to acquaint them with the constantly enlarging domain of modern science, and the simple precepts of Christian ethics. He will have his share of the public funds, to shape and mould the minds and hearts of future citizens, according to his model; that they may be ready to do his bidding. He would pressed civilization of the Old. This is no question of religions. It is no ques-

tion between Protestanism and Romanism. It is the American policy, to leave all citizens free fere not with the public peace. This is a ques- sentiment of the country.

the New York riots, that obstructed the better. With this expectation and inspiration. there is advancement for the race, even though n our new era. There is a certain vehemence | this advancement; even though the Bible be always questioning the slower processes of ethics; the very lowest plane on which it can be

Since the communication of Dr. RANKIN was n type, we have been handed the following paragraphs from prominent Catholic journals, stating what that Church demands in regard to

[From the Freedman's Journal.] "The Catholic solution of this muddle about Bible or no Bible schools is-' hands off!' No State taxation or donations for any schools. You look to your children and we will look to ours. We don't want you to be taxed for Cathoic schools. We do not want to be taxed for Protestant, or for godless schools. Let the public school system go to where it came from the devil. We want Christian schools, and the State cannot tell us what Christianity is.'

such schools as our Church will accept, or exemption form the school-tax. If it will support chools by the general tax, we demand that it provide or give us our portion of the public funds, and leave us to provide schools in which under the supervision of our church. "We hold education to be a function of the Church, not of the State, and in our case we do not, and will not, accept the State as educator.'

"We demand of the State, as our right, other

THE ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA.

The action of Congress in the Virginia quesion indicates a determination on the part of that body not to be any longer too precipitate in the rehabilitation of unrepentant rebels with the franchise of that citizenship which a few vears ago they so scornfully abdicated. Virginia is to-day as thoroughly rebel and as completely unreconstructed as at any former period. Her levalty is a sham, her acceptance of the situation a pretence, her submission a trick. tions, and with the full measure of accord thus It is well that Congress should pause in the established between the United States and the business of surface reconstruction, and in the present instance avoid the necessity of hereafter undoing its work. Georgia and Tennessee have taught lessons to be heeded. Not only Georgia, but Tennessee, and not only these but every other of the late rebel States need vet longer of his country gives to the American people so to be made to feel that the nation has rights to be preserved and power to be respected.

A ROYAL DECISION .- In the Alabama Senate on of their political antecedents and habitual as- tion of the government of that Republic, have the 13th ult., the morning was consumed in dissociations, are of the greatest consequence. It been watched with much interest by us, and we cussing bills allowing negroes equal privileges in is vitally important that whoever receives such trust that with the establishment of peace and a railway cars, steamships, &c. An amendment was offered to provide equal separate accomspirit of liberty, identified from the beginning events. Havti will take new steps forward in the modations. Mr. Royal, the only colored Senawith the political anti-slavery reform, and development of it; material resources, in the tor, favored the amendment, and said the sensione who has thus proved by his life his faith vindication of its commercial importance, and ble negroes did not ask social equality, and dethe ripe experience ped, sulture of the try, and the adaptages of the co-operative and his fidelity. The reformer must suffer in the securement of the financial prosperity of nounced the bill as a piece of demagogism. GEORGIA.

The bill recently passed by Congress will effect good, not only in Georgia, but elsewhere. It will prevent such an exhibition of faithlessness in any other quarter. We shall have no repetition of the Georgia scandal in the same consequences in this instance en- eral commends it as an indispensable service. tailed. It was necessary by some such measure to demonstrate the fact, that the representatives of the Republican sentiment of the counthousand eight hundred and fifty-eight letters try are quite alive to the necessities of the were sent from the United States to foreign tralized by the reactionary acts of any man or on the whole amounting to \$2,000,000. set of men who have not been thoroughly divested, in the vicisitudes of the past few years. Jun. 30, 1869 of their long-cherished prejudices.

The Georgia Legislature was simply a fraud imposed upon the loval people of the State. It tolerated, without one earnest effort to check it, so violent a spirit of brutal outrage and murder that the lives of freedmen and loyal whites were scarcely safe anywhere in the in forty eight cities. The mail letters delivered was accomplished; something done to effect pense of carriers, \$1,183 951. the readmission of those men to their seats who represented the loval sentiment of the State, no good could be accomplished in that to choose a religion for themselves, to exercise body. For after the elimination of the colored members what could have been expected from rites are not to be interfered with, if they inter- it at all in harmony with the prevalent liberal

The expulsion of the colored members, how zation strikingly harmonious with American act been suffered to pass unscathed by the reinstitutions. Indeed, American institutions probation of Congress, it would have been only may be said to depend upon it; to be possible, a prejude to a series of measures, to which that So far we have proved all we claimed or that for a long time, only by reason of it. The would have been as nothing. We should have

made more progress in soldierly duties than of the people, by the people, and for the That bitter pill, the test oath, will unany other race represented in the Union army. people:" Mr. Lincoln's definition. And the undoubtedly thin out very considerably the The statement is doubtless true, because the people are no longer possible, the moment the present representation in the Georgia Legfeelings and habits of recent submission were civilization of Bible ethics is overthrown. islature. This being the case, it becomes the The parent, churches have a certain right in duty of the loval voters of the State to make noney order system to foreign countries has the child; but the State has also a certain right sure that any seats vacated by its application recoil that prostrates the owner, we in trying in the future citizen. And the guardians of are filled by men whose record is unblemished has gone into operation. on our privileges have almost rendered the best the State may not give up their right in the by even a suspicion of conservatism. They This branch of the Department is emphatichild to parents or to churches. The family, must be men whose republicanism is beyond a ally the great exchange bank of the people

They want, too, a brave judiciary one that will not suffer itself to be intimidated in the administration of justice. It must be upheld in its decisions by the strong arm of State power. In this battle for right and order the Republicans can, with confidence, throw down Secretary of Senate and Clerk of House the gauntlet to their so-called Conservative adversaries, who, we fancy, will not rush into the list to take it up, fearing that within it will be

CRESWELL.

It is our purpose to notice briefly the reports | Chiefs of Bureaus, Chief Clerk, &c., of the several executive departments, from ime to time, as we find space for them; but he report of the Postmaster General presents so compact a form a view of the vast extent our country, its unexampled progress and mproved facilities of intercommunication, and the operations of his department are so intimately interwoven with the interests of the whole people, carrying light and knowledge to all, that we give it the preference in this our

The report is a straight-forward business pa er, plunging at once into material facts, and replete throughout with important and valuable

The receipts and expenditures of the De partment for the year ending June 30, 1869,

Ordinary revenues, 1869.........\$18,344,510 | ing from so vast a number the power to load the Ordinary revenues, 1868.......... 16,292,601 Increase of revenue...... \$2,051,909 feeling connected with inexperience which simply the embodiment of a system of human Ordinary expenditures, 1869 \$23,698,131 Ordinary expenditures, 1868..... 22,730,593 Increase of expenditures..... \$967,538 Increase of revenue, 12.59 per cent.; of expenditure, 4.25 per cent.

The estimated and ordinary expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1870, are.....\$25,581,093 Deficiency..... \$4,702.13 This does not include the following appro oriations in the shape of subsidies: Steamship service-California, Japan, and China..... Do. United States and Brazil..... 150,000 California and Sandwich Islands...

Total deficiency...... \$5,427,132 POSTAGE STAMPS, ENVELOPES, &C., SOLD.

The number of postage stamps issued during the year was 420,896,540, worth \$12,706,220; periodical stamps worth \$15,348; stamped envelopes worth \$2,283,588; newspaper wrappers, \$71,905; or of an aggregate value of \$15,078,061, being an increase of \$1,214,937 over the previous year.

MILES OF MAIL TRANSPORTATION.

The mail routes in operation have a length of 223,731 miles; annual transportation. 90,723,403 miles; annual cost, \$10,406,501. This does not include the pay of railway mail clerks, agents, &c., amounting to \$1,275,227. The railroad routes cost 11.41 cents per mile; steamboat routes, 17.88 cents per mile; other outes, 10.9 cents per mile. The miles of railway transportation are 41,399,000 miles: steamboats, 4,331 miles; other routes, 45,000,000 privilege. niles. Increase in the year, 6,803 miles of conte. at an increased cost of \$301,039. These figures do not include the special routes where the cost of transportation does not exceed the partment, every member of Congress, ad every other public officer, shall have a libert allownet postal yield.

TIME ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

tween San Francisco and several other points eral treasury." has been as follows:

To Washington..... 6 23 15 To New York..... 6 15 20 To Boston..... 7 4 ... To Chicago 5 7 30 To Cincinnati...... 5 22 30 To St. Louis..... 5 1 30

twenty-five miles east of Sacramento, was six teen days in summer and twenty days in winter The average time from New York to New On leans, via Washington, has been ninety hour,

There are thirty-seven lines of railway por any other State, unless it covet for itself offices in operation, and the Postmaster Gen.

FOREIGN LETTERS Six million six hundred and thirty-eight

situation; that they are resolutely determined countries, and 5,957,796 received, and about that the efforts of the past shall not be neu- 3,000,000 exchanged with Canada; the postage NUMBER OF POST OFFICES.

Postmasters to be appointed by the President..... By the Postmaster General., 26,126-27,104

THE CARRIER SYSTEM. The free delivery by carriers is in operation

DEAD LETTERS.

Three million seven hundred and fifty-nine consand six hundred and seventy-six domesti otters and 193 180 foreign letters were sent to he Dead Letter Office: 18,227 domestic let ers contained \$94,710, in sums of \$1 and upwards, and 16,000 of them were delievred o'the writers: 17,000 other letters contained shecks, drafts, deeds, &c., of a value of over \$3,000,000, of which nearly all was the writers: 9,000 letters contained, oks, and 114,000 photographs, stamps, &c or 1,000,000 of letters not signed, illegible was claimed for us in the sphere of capacity, civilization of Catholic Europe, will not do for seen the poor white and freedman debarred to., was destroyed. The unclaimed dead let ramoney is \$14,585. The use of envelopes with the request to return the letter has had the flect to reduce the number of dead letters.

MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

The value of the money orders issued was \$24,848,058. The fees thereon were \$176,190 The increase in this business is over 50 per ent. The great bulk of these orders are colected in the large cities. The extension of the seen affected in the case of Switzerland, and

It is the cheanest and safest way to remit money

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE

The Postmaster General recommends the complete abolition of the franking privilege, and offers what seem unanswerable arguments is sipport of the proposition:

President of the United States and his Secretary....

Members of the Cabinet..... United States Senators..... Members of Congress..... Delegates in Congress.....

of Representatives..... Assistant Secretaries, Chief Clerk, &c., State Department..... Assistant Attorney General and Chief

Assistant Secretary, Commissioners, Chief Clerk, &c., Interior Department

Navy Department..... Chiefs of Bureaus, Chief Clerk, &c., of War Department.... Assistant Secretaries, Chief Clerks, &c .. of the Treasury Department.....

Assistant Postmaster General, Superintendents of Foreign Mails and Money Order System, and Chief Clerks Post Office Department.....

Add Internal Revenue (Officers, Assessors and Assistant Collectors and Deputies)..... 4, 115 Postmasters on 1st of November, 1869, 27, 378

This statement alone would seem to sufficiently demonstrate the actual necessity of withdrawmails in their discretion.

The Postmaster General further says: "But the difficulties increase when it is firther considered that the judges who decide upon he genuineness of franks are the entire corps of 27,378 postmasters scattered all over the country, none of whom, with the utmot dil gence, can hope to acquire a tolerable amile arity with the signatures of more than afew of the privileged. In the larger offices, where one sary to receive and manipulate thousands

hour is the longest time that can be alowed for making up the mails, and where it isnecesletters daily, it is impossible, even if the genune signatures were known, to make a systematic attempt to exclude matter impoperly franked. What is the result? Bondless frauds, of course, without a possibility of detecting them, or even a hope of preenting their further increase. In fact, ever frank, counterfeit or genuine, is equally effective, and the extent of the evil is limited on by the wants of those who desire to impose mon the The objection that Congress may esire to print and disseminate public document should

not avail against the appeal of the Department overwhelming it. If the privilege be ablished. official publications may still be forwarded in the mails. It is only asked that they like all private matter, may be chargeable with ostage. If it be urged that this would preventor imaffairs among the people, then it maybe said in reply, that if it be the purpose of Engress to give information to the people, aar more telling expedient may be resorted to. An unburdened press, managed and directe by pri-vate enterprise, can do more than Cogress to enlighten the masses. Better far that te franking privilege should be abolished, andthat all newspapers sent to regular and bona de subscribers from a known office of pulication should be carried free, without regard tweight. throughout the United States, as now brough out the county wherein printed and phlist The receipts of the Department for theast year from 'newspapers and pamphlets' no to \$778,882.30. This portion of its regipts the Department can forego, provided it ca be protected against the frauds, more than three times in amount, inseparable from the ranking

"It is not proposed or desired that government officials should be personally tred for the transmission of their public correspondence. It is asked, on the other hand, that very Deance of stamps for postages, subject a proper The time consumed for the mails, by rail, be-

Under this important suggestion of he Postmaster General, that free papers be sustituted for free documents, there can not b a doubt 7 7 11 but the public would be largely the gainer, 7 2 23 government officials relieved of an onorous 7 19 25 duty, and the treasury benefitted a large 5 14 55 amount, both in the item of transporting tons 6 8 32 of matter which is never read, but to a still greater extent by preventing the minting at Under the old overland contracts the time the public expense of thousands of the